ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[CHAPTER CXXXVIII.]

An Act to establish the Collection Districts of Cape Perpetua and Port Orford, in the Territory of Oregon, and to fix the Salaries of the Officers of the Customs therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, constituted and established the collection districts of Cape Perpetua and Port Orford, in the Territory of Oregon. That the first named district shall embrace the coast of the Pacific Ocean, from Kowes Bay, exclusive to Cape Perpetua, and all of the said territory lying south of a line running parallel with the southern boundary line of Oregon, from Cape Perpetua to the eastern boundary of Oregon, except so much as is included in the district of Port Orford, and to include all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within said boundaries, and that Gardiner (Umpqua) shall be the port of entry for said district. That the last named district shall extend from the line dividing said territory and the State of California, along the Pacific coast, so far as to include Kowes Bay; thence east to the one hundred and twenty third degree of longitude; thence south along said line to the line dividing the State of California and Oregon Territory; thence by said line to the place of beginning; and to include all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, rivers, shores, and waters embraced in said boundaries, and that Port Orford shall be the port of entry; and Kowes Bay the port of delivery for said district.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for each of the collection districts of Cape Perpetua and Port Orford, in the Territory of Oregon, the President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a collector, who shall perform the duties of collector and surveyor of the port, and who shall each reside at the port of entry of their respective districts, and receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars each. The Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority to appoint, on the nomination of said collectors, deputy collectors for each of the above named districts, equal to the number of the ports of delivery in said districts, or at as many of said ports of delivery as he shall deem expedient, and to fix the compensation of said deputies, not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars per annum. He may also, if he shall deem it expedient, appoint one clerk for each of said collectors, to keep accounts of the office, and act as auditor in the settlement thereof, at an annual compensation not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars. He shall also, on the nomination of the said collectors, appoint for said districts, if in his judgment they are necessary, a competent number of weighers, gaugers, and measurers, at a compensation not exceeding six dollars per day, each; and such number of inspectors as he shall deem expedient, at a compensation not exceeding four dollars per day, each.

APPROVED, March 2, 1855.

[CHAPTER CXXXIP.]

An Act to settle certain Accounts between the United States and the State of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office be, and he is hereby, required to state an account between the United States and the State of Alabama, for the purpose of ascertaining what sum or sums of money are due to said State, heretofore unsettled, under the sixth section of the act of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, for the admission of Alabama into the Union; and that he be required to include in said account the several reservations under the various treaties with the Chickasaw, Chocktaw, and Creek Indians within the limits of Alabama, and allow and pay to the said State, five per centum thereon, as in case of other sales.

APPROVED, March 2, 1855.

[CHAPTER CXL.]

An Act to prevent Mis-trials in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, in certain Cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the trial or hearing of any cause, civil or criminal, in any circuit or district court of the United States, which has been commenced and is in progress before a jury or the court, shall not be stayed or discontinued by the arrival of the period fixed by law for another session of said court, and it shall be lawful for the court to proceed with such trial or hearing, and bring it to a conclusion, in like manner and with the same effect, as if another stated term of the court had not intervened.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That where letters rogatory shall have *be* [been] addressed, from any court of a foreign country to any circuit court of the United States, and a United States commissioner designated by said circuit court to make the examination of witnesses in said letters mentioned, said commissioner shall be empowered to compel the witnesses to appear and depose in the same manner as to appear and testify in court.

APPROVED, March 2, 1855.

[CHAPTER CXLI.]

An Act authorizing the Purchase or Construction of Four additional Revenue Cutters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of sixty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be built or purchased, in such mode as he may deem best for the public interest, four vessels of suitable size and construction, to be employed as revenue cutters on such stations as the said secretary may designate.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the passage of this act, no person shall be appointed to the office of captain, first, second, or third lieutenant, of any revenue cutter, who does not adduce competent proof of proficiency and skill in navigation and seamanship.

APPROVED, March 2, 1855.

[CHAPTER CXLII.]

An Act to establish a Circuit Court of the United States in and for the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a judicial circuit shall be, and the same is hereby, constituted, in and for the State of California, to be known as the circuit court of the United States for the districts of California, a term of which court shall be held annually, in the city of San Francisco, on the first Monday of July in each and every year; and for this purpose a judge shall be appointed, and the court hereby organized shall, in all things, have and exercise the same original jurisdiction as is vested in the several circuit courts of the United States, as organized under existing laws, and shall also have and exercise the same appellate jurisdiction over the district courts of the United States for the northern and southern districts of California as by existing laws is vested in the several circuit courts of the United States over the district courts of the United States in their respective circuits; and the said judge shall appoint a clerk, who shall have the power to appoint a deputy, which clerk shall reside, and keep the records of the court, in the said city of San Francisco, and shall receive for the services he may perform double the fees allowed to the clerk of the district of New York.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That said judge shall have power to order and hold such special or extra terms of said court as he may deem expedient, and at such time or times as he shall, by his order, under his hand and seal, direct, addressed to the marshal and clerk of said court, at least thirty days previous to the commencement of such special or extra term or terms, which order shall be published intermediately in two or more of the gazettes of the State of California; and at any or all of such special terms the business of said court shall have reference to the immediately preceding regular or special term, and be proceeded with in the same manner; and such proceedings shall be, to all intents and purposes, as valid as if the same had taken place at a regular term of said court; all which terms shall be held at such place, in the said city of San Francisco, as the marshal of the United States for the northern district of California, whose duty it shall be to act as the marshal of said court, shall procure for the purpose, under the directions of said judge; and appeals from the proceedings of the court organized under this act shall be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner, and on the same conditions, as appeals are taken under existing laws from the other circuit courts of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the judge of said court shall have the same power to issue writs of habeas corpus and other writs as is vested by law in the other judges of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in case the judge of said court shall fail to attend at the time and place of holding any regular or special term of said court, before the close of the fourth day after the commencement of such term, the business pending before said court shall stand adjourned until the next regular term of said court, or until the next special term of the court, should one be ordered under the authority of this act previous to such regular term.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the district courts of the United States for the northern and southern districts of California, shall hereafter exercise only the ordinary duties and powers of the district courts of the United States, except the special jurisdiction vested in the said district courts of California over the decisions of the board of commissioners for the settlement of private land claims in California under existing laws; and that appeals from the judgments, orders, and decrees of either of said district courts of California, in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction, shall be taken to the circuit court organized by this act, in the same manner and upon the same conditions as appeals may be taken from the judgments, orders, or decrees of the district courts to the circuit courts of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the judge appointed under this act shall, from time to time, or at any time when in his opinion the business of his own court will permit, and that of the courts of the northern and southern districts of California shall require, form part of, and preside over, the said district courts when either of them is engaged in the discharge of the appellate jurisdiction vested in it over the decisions of the board of commissioners for the settlement of private land claims in the State of California, under the act of Congress entitled "An act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California," passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty one, and by another act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty three, and for other purposes," passed thirty first of August, eighteen hundred and fifty two; and it shall be the duty of the clerks of the respective district courts of California to give thirty days' written notice to the judge of the court organized under this act, of the time and place of the sitting of such district court for the discharge of such appellate jurisdiction; and in case the judge of such district court shall fail, from sickness or other casualty, to attend at such time and place, the judge of the court organized under this act, is hereby authorized to hold said court, and proceed with the business of the court, in accordance with the provisions prescribed for the regulation of said district court in the act of Congress hereinbefore referred to; and all appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decisions of said district court, whether held by the last mentioned judge, or by him in conjunction with the district judge, or by the district judge alone, shall be taken in the manner prescribed by the act of Congress passed on the third day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty one, entitled "An act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California."

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the salary of the judge appointed under this act shall be four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to commence from the date of his appointment.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws militating against this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, March 2, 1855.

[CHAPTER CXLIII.]

An Act changing the Times of holding the United States Courts in Tennessee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the times heretofore fixed by law, the circuit and district courts of the United States for the several districts in Tennessee shall hereafter be held as follows: At Jackson, on the third Monday in March and September; at Knoxville, on the second Mondays in April and October; and at Nashville, on the first Mondays in May and November. And all writs, pleas, suits, recognizances, indictments, or other proceedings, civil or criminal, issued, commenced, or pending in either of said courts, shall be returnable to, be entered, and have day in court, and be heard and tried according to the times of holding said courts as herein provided.

APPROVED, March 2, 1855.

[CHAPTER CXLIV.]

An Act to amend "An Act to carry into Effect a Treaty between the United States and Great Britain," signed on the fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the date when the reciprocity treaty of the fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, entered into between Great Britain and the United States, shall go into effect, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required, to refund out of any money in the treasury, to the several persons entitled thereto, such sums of money as shall have been collected as duties, on "fish of all kinds, the products of fish, and of all other creatures living in the water," imported into the United States from and after the eleventh day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, the date of the promulgation by the President of the United States of the reciprocity treaty aforesaid, on proof, satisfactory to the said secretary, that the articles aforesaid were the products of some one of the British provinces of New Brunswick, Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, or Prince Edward's Island, and imported therefrom into the United States, and duties, duly paid thereon, which have not been refunded on export; and he is further authorized and required, from and after the day the treaty aforesaid shall go into effect, to cancel, on like satisfactory proof, any warehouse bonds to secure the duties, that may have been given for any of said articles imported as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the date when the reciprocity treaty of the fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, entered into between Great Britain and the United States, shall go into effect, in the manner therein prescribed, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to refund out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the persons entitled thereto, such sums of money as shall have been collected as duties on any of the articles enumerated in the schedule annexed to the third article of the reciprocity treaty aforesaid, imported into the United States from the British provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, respectively, since the date of the acts of their respective governments admitting like articles into said provinces from the United States free of duty, on proof, satisfactory to the said secretary, that the articles so imported were the products of Canada, New Brunswick, or Nova, Scotia, as the case may be, imported therefrom into the United States, and that the duties were duly paid thereon; and he is further authorized and required to cancel, from and after the date the treaty aforesaid shall go into effect, on like satisfactory proof, any warehouse bonds to secure duties which may have been given for any of the said articles imported as aforesaid. And the Secretary of the Treasury is also hereby invested with the same authority and power to refund the duties or cancel the warehouse bonds on any of the articles enumerated in said treaty, the produce of Prince Edward's Island or Newfoundland, respectively, on said treaty going into operation, should it be proved, to the satisfaction of the said secretary, that Prince Edward's Island, or Newfoundland, have admitted all of the articles enumerated in said treaty from the United States, free of duty, prior to said treaty going into operation.

APPROVED, March 2, 1855.

[CHAPTER CXLV.]

An Act authorizing the Corporate Authorities of Georgetown to impose Additional Taxes, and for other Purposes.

Be it enactad by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common council, of Georgetown, be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered te lay and collect a special annual tax of seventy five cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, upon every hundred dollars of property by law now taxable within the corporate limits of said town, and all money vested or held in any banking, insurance, brokerage, or exchange company or institution, upon all State or corporation stocks, and money loaned at interest on bond, mortgage, or other evidence of indebtedness, in order to meet the engagements recently assumed by said town in subscribing to the stock of the Metropolitan Railroad Company; and to pledge the same to secure the said engagements, in such a manner that no part of the same shall in any event be applied to any other object; and the like remedy shall be used for the recovery thereof as is now used for the recovery of other public taxes in said town.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation of Georgetown shall have full power and authority to introduce into said town a supply of water for the use of the inhabitants thereof; and to cause the streets, lanes, and alleys, or any of them, or any portion of any of them, to be lighted by gas or otherwise; and to provide for the expense of any such works or improvements, either by a special tax or out of its corporate funds generally, or both, at its discretion.

APPROVED, March 2, 1855.

[CHAPTER CXLVI.]

An Act to confirm the Canal Selections in the State of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the selections of land by the State of Ohio, for canal purposes, under the act of second March, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, and twenty fourth May, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed.

APPROVED, March 2, 1855.

[CHAPTER CXLVI.]

An Act for the Relief of Purchasers and Locators of Swamp and Overflowed Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States cause patents to be issued, as soon a practicable, to the purchaser or purchasers, locator or locators, who have made entries of the public lands, claimed as swamp lands, either with cash, or with land warrants, or with scrip, prior to the issue of patents to the State or States, as provided for by the second section of the act approved September twenty eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the swamp lands within their limits," any decision of the Secretary of the Interior, or other officer of the government of the United States, to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That in all cases where any State, through its constituted authorities, may have sold or disposed of any tract or tracts of said land to any individual or individuals prior to the entry, sale, or location of the same, under the preemption or other laws of the United States, no patent shall be issued by the President for such tract or tracts of land, until such State, through its constituted authorities, shall release its claims thereto, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: *And provided further*, That if such State shall not, within ninety days from the passage of this act, through its constituted authorities, return to the General Land-Office of the United States, a list of all the lands sold as aforesaid, together with the dates of such sale, and the names of the purchasers, the patents shall be issued immediately thereafter, as directed in the foregoing section.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That upon due proof, by the authorized agent of the States, before the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, that any of the lands purchased were swamp lands, within the true intent and meaning of the act aforesaid, the purchase-money shall be paid over to the said State or State; and where the lands have been located by warrant or scrip, the said State or States shall be authorized to locate a quantity of like amount, upon any of the public lands subject to entry, at one dollar and a quarter per acre, or less; and patents shall issue therefor, upon the terms and conditions enumerated in the act aforesaid: *Provided however*, That the said decisions of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

APPROVED, March 2, 1855.

[CHAXTER CLXVI.]

An Act to increase the Compensation of the Registers of Land Offices and Receivers of public Moneys under the Act entitled an Act to graduate and reduce the Price of the Public Lands to actual Settlers and Cultivators, approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each register of a land office and receiver of public moneys shall receive the same amount of pay for each and every entry of land made under the act entitled "An act to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators, approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty four," as such officer is by law entitled to receive for similar entries of land at the minimum price of one dollar and twenty five cents per acre: *Provided*, The the whole amount received per year shall in no case exceed the limitation fixed by existing laws.

APPROVED, March 3, 1855.

[CHAPTER CLXVII.]

An Act to provide for the erection of Public Buildings in the Territory of Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty five thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the continuation and erection of public buildings for the use of the legislature of the Territory of Kansas, to be expended under the direction of the governor of said territory: *Provided*, Said money, or any part thereof, or of any portion of the money heretofore appropriated for this purpose, shall not be expended until the legislature of said territory shall have fixed by law the permanent seat of government.

APPROVED, March 3, 1855.

[CHAPTER CLXVIII.]

An Act to provide for the erection of Public Buildings in the Territory of Nebraska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is, hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of public buildings in the Territory of Nebraska, to be expended under the direction of the governor of said territory: *Provided*, Said money, or any part thereof, shall not be expended until the legislature shall have fixed by law the permanent seat of government.

APPROVED, March 3, 1855.

Policeman, Spare that Jug.

AIR—"*Woodman spare that tree.*"

Policeman, spare that jug,
Touch not a single drop,
Imported is the tripple there,
Though corn-cob cork its stop.
'Tis my forefather's gift,
And at the grocer's got,
Then p'liceman, let it stand,
Your mace shall smash it not.

That old familiar jug,
Whose hue of whitey brown,
Is known to all my jolly friends,
And would'st thou hack it down?
Forbear thy stroke, policeman,
Cut not its earth-born ties;
Oh! spare that aged jug,
Or else—dod darn your eyes.

When but a rowdy boy,
I caught a grateful horn,
In all its gushing joy,
The glorious juice of corn!
My chums they met me here,
A jovial, tight old band—
Forgive this foolish tear,
But let that old jug stand.

My heart-strings to thee cling,
Close as thy corn-cob, friend;
Around thee *still*, I'll ever sing,
And on a bender bend.
Old jug! Maine Laws still brave,
And p'liceman, leave the spot,
While I've a hand I'll save,
Or if I don't I'm *shot*.

The Massacre in Louisville.

The Rev. Mr. Curran, a Methodist Clergyman, at Jeffersonville, Indiana, has written a letter to Gov. Wright, from which we make the following extract:

The scenes in Louisville on bloody Monday have never been fully portrayed. From my chamber window on that dreadful night, I witnessed the conflagration of the German dwellings, heard the screams of women and children, the rattle of firearms, and the shrieks of the wounded and dying; and, oh God forbid I should witness such a sight again; the recollection sickens me, and fills my dreams with fearful images. And for these atrocities a portion of the professed religious press of the country find an apology.

It is now manifest that the war upon the Catholics is only an incident in this great movement; it is rung in to catch the fanatic. That portion of the city of Louisville where the greatest slaughter of men and women and destruction of property took place, contained no Catholics; they were Protestants, but they were Democrats. They were industrious, peaceable citizens, contributing to the productive wealth of the city and county, paying their taxes without a murmur, and sustaining the laws. One man, who was injured so badly as to die since, was a member of the German Methodist Church. He was merely passing from one place to another, when the mob met, seized and inflicted deadly blows upon him, while he was pleading for his life. And Know Nothing ministers and editors stand forth as their advocates and apologists; and if one man raises his voice, or writes a line to proclaim the truth, these clerical bullies mount him and deal him deadly blows.

A restless genius who went into a Quaker meeting and after bearing the decorous gravity as patiently as he could, for an hour or two, at last declared he could not stand it any longer. "Why," said he, "its enough to tire the very d——l out." "Yea, friend," responded an elderly member of the congregation, "does thee not know that is exactly what we want?"

The Buffalo Express says the author of this rhyme deserves to be "nipped by untimely frosts."—

'Tis winter and no more the breezes
Buz among the budding treezes
And while the boy with ragged trowses,
Shivering homeward drives his cowses;
Newly frost bit are his toses,
And bless my life how blue his nose is.

It is said that the quarries of the village of Madina, Ohio, will turn out this year over $200,000 worth of stone.

Hit Him Again--He's Got no Friends.

Upon opening our eyes, yesterday morning, (says the Washington Sentinel) we saw the following in the *National Intelligencer*:

THE WHIGS OF MASSACHUSETTS.—We are happy to perceive by a call for a State Convention, and comments thereon by the Boston Courier, that the Whigs of Massachusetts, taking fresh heart apparently from the important result of a hasty rally by the Whigs of Maine, are determined to be in the field under their own proper name at the ensuing election for State officers in Massachusetts. By this course, if they accomplish nothing more consequential, they will at least have maintained their own self respect. We do not doubt that they will, in the end, have just reason to congratulate themselves at this determination.

Since the defeat of Know Nothingism everywhere, (for even in Kentucky the majority of the party was so reduced as almost to justify us in terming it a defeat) from every quarter comes a blow at the harmless trunk of Sam. With no respect to the memory of his gallant but brief career, which seemed for a time to electrify his followers and to paralize his opponents, the former are ungraciously, and with equivocal emulation, striving to see who can renounce him the soonest. They spring from him as if he was the impersonation of pestilence. Even our respectable contemporary, the National Intelligencer, is trying to play the Brutus to this *dead* Cæsar, as thus it inserts its genteel and dignified stiletto under his fifth rib. Tread lightly o'er the ashes of the dead, kind neighbor, for know that all must come to this at last. The tall, the wise, the reverend head must lie as low as his!

You "are happy to perceive that the *Whigs* of Massachusetts, inspired by a *hasty* rally of the Whigs of Maine, are determined to be in the field under their own PROPER NAME at the ensuing election."

Alas! poor Sam, this was the unkindest cut of all, and there are now none so poor to do you reverence! And even your name taken from you—your most *improper* name!—Man truly is of few days and full of trouble; but to leave this great celebrity with neither a local habitation or a name is scarcely less gracious to him, than just to posterity. We congratulate our neighbor upon his return to his first love; and hope he will, as he grows older, prove less susceptible.

AMUSING DUEL.—Baden-Baden, which has been so long one of the temples of folly, would seem—if the chronicles of the place which the newspapers supply may be trusted—to have taken a tone and temper at once moral and practical. The code of the gaming table, is, apparently, falling from its authority, with the threatened deposition of the gaming table itself. Two strangers, an Englishman and a Prussian, quarrelled, according to a very common incident, over their play, and agreed in the usual course to fire at one another, as the recognized means of settling a dispute. The Englishman was so lucky as to win the first fire, and so unlucky as to miss his adversary. The latter had only now to shoot his man at his ease, and prepared to take his aim accordingly, when the Englishman cried out, "Stop, stop; I'll buy your shot." The first impression made was that of the novelty of the proposal—the second that it contained the preliminaries of a mutually profitable transaction. The conditions of the arrangement were accordingly entered upon; and the two leading elements were, that the Englishman was rich, and the Prussian a good shot. The redemption was valued at £1,000, and the parties returned to the city, alike satisfied with their bargain. The case was worth reporting, and we are glad it was the Englishman who set the first example of this clear insight into the rationale of duelling.—[*Athenæum.*

GRAND LODGE OF I. O. ODD FELLOWS.—The Grand Lodge of the I. O. Odd Fellows of the United States, composed of delegates from all the States in the Union and the Providences of Canada, assembled at Baltimore on Monday last, and the following gentlemen, elected at the last session, were installed into office for the term of two years:

William Ellison, of Massachusetts, Grand Sire.

George W. Race, of Louisiana, Deputy Grand Sire.

James L. Ridgely, of Maryland, Grand Secretary.

Joshua Vansant, of Marlyand, Grand Treasurer.

Reuben Jones, Grand Chaplain.

James W. Hale, of New York, Grand Marshal.

Solomon W. Lewyt, of Maryland, Guardian.

John E. Chamberlain, of Maryland, Grand Messenger.

We have been favored with a copy of the Report of the late Grand Sire, Wilmot G. DeSaussure, Esq., of this city, which we publish below. From this it will appear that the past year has not been so great as on former years, but the general condition of the Order is healthy and its prospects cheering.

From official reports of the last year, it is shown that the Order consists of more than two hundred thousand members, and that the revenue for the year was little short of $1,500,000.

An editor out in Iowa says they don't brag of the size of the babies, in his part of the country, but they are a most uncommon 'sure' crop.

Speech of Ex-Governor Aaron V. Brown,

OF TENNESSEE,

Against the Organization of the Know-Nothings, at Columbia, August 23, 1855.

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: In looking over the late field of battle, there is one object that strikes the eye more distinctly than all others. It peers on our vision, like some huge mountain top which we cannot lose sight of. It is that lawless violence that has characterized the election in a neighboring State, and the reckless detraction that has distinguished it in our own. Look around you at the honored objects of Know Nothing defamation who chance now to be present.—You, sir, (pointing to Gov. Johnson,) after a life the most exemplary, have been denounced from one end of the State to the other. Another gentleman present, (Mr. Nicholson,) unexceptionable and amiable, as every one here knows him to be, has been pronounced a knave who wished to rob the public treasury. Yonder is another, (Mr. Payne,) who was actually accused of being a hired emissary of the Pope! I am not sure that they did not make him a Bishop or a Cardinal! As to myself, the public will doubtless have noticed the fact that during the last four weeks of that intense conflict which has just ended, I have been an object of unmeasured abuse by many of the Know Nothing journals of the State. Some of them, I believe have not joined in this vituperation. They have had intelligence enough to know how to conduct a discussion of public affairs, and honor enough not to descend into the nauseous depths of vulgar abuse, where they knew no true gentleman could condescend to follow them. Some of these attacks I have never seen. Their faint and feeble echoes have scarcely reached me; but, as far as I have seen or heard of them, they have only excited my ineffable scorn and contempt. I have lived to but little purpose, if it can now be necessary, whilst engaged in the discussion of any great subject, to pause in it to notice every puppy that shall fly out and bark at my heels.

I did not enter into the discussion of this canvass without expecting there would be many blockheads who could not understand my arguments, and many knaves who would misrepresent them; but, at the same time, I expected that there would be found a sound and healthy body of my fellow-citizens, both in and out of this new order, who *would* appreciate any fair and courteous address which I might deliver before them. In this last expectation, I am proud to know that I have not been at all disappointed. Hundreds of the new order have declared that they listened to my with satisfaction; because, as they stated, I did not deal in harsh expressions or abusive language in relation to them.

As these attacks have been continued upon me *after* the election, I have no alternative left but to continue my defence against them. They do not annoy me, as my assailants vainly expect them to do, but they furnish me with opportunities, which I desire to have, to exhibit to my countrymen some new and horrid features of Know Nothingism, more revolting than any which they have ever yet contemplated—*so* revolting that, when seen, they must and will overwhelm the present organization of this party with universal execration.

These attacks on me, and on all others who have attempted to expose the deformities of Know Nothingism, whether in or out of the State, are the direct consequences of the wicked and unlawful form and mode of their organization. Mutually bound to stand by each other, as I shall presently show they are sworn to do, they feel secure and exempt from punishment, either at the hand of the individual agrieved, or even at the hand of the public laws of the land. I speak not of the good men who may have joined the order, and who have not yet withdrawn from it;—to such men the law of truth, of justice and honor, will always be "the higher law" governing and controlling their actions; but I speak of the profligate and unprincipled ones, who lead on in these attacks, either to save bets which they or their friends may have made on the election, or to gratify a boundless lust for the offices of the country, with their high salaries. What is there to restrain such men as these but the fear of punishment, private and public? And yet these restraints, which all other men feel, and which exert the most salutary influences on any society, are removed and unfelt under this Know Nothing organization. What, now-a-days, do such men fear or care for what they may say, or do, or publish, against any man, even the purest and best, when they know that, by dropping a few bits of red paper, and giving a shrill cry of a peculiar intonation, they can call around them a host of their comrades, all armed for the occasion, to stand by them, and bear them successfully and safely through the danger? They *know* that when called they *must* come; they are bound by their *oaths* to come, unless it be physically impossible, and to come *prepared* for the emergency. What chance has any one man, or indeed almost any number of men, unless acting under a similar organization, to assert his opinions or to maintain his rights as a citizen, in the midst of a secretly armed body of men, bound to collect at a moment's warning, and to stand by each other, by the most solemn obligations?

That such *is* the dangerous character of this Know Nothing organization, no one not of the order can possibly *know*; but, in the Louisville Democrat of July 21st, and in the Southern Banner of Georgia, of August 2d, 1855, and, indeed, in the Blue Book that I have seen, the oaths, and signs, and the cry of the order have been published, without ever having been authoritatively or otherwise contradicted, so far as has come to my knowledge. I, therefore, refer to these publications for the following oath:

"You do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, (after several other things,) that you will respond te the claim of a sign or the cry of the order, unless it be physically imposible."

Such is the oath. What now is the sign? The same authority informs us,

"That if the color of the paper be red, it will denote actual trouble; which requires that you come *prepared* to meet it."

How prepared to meet it? How does any body *prepare* to meet *danger?* With arms, of course.

Such is the sign; now what is the *cry* of the order, or the cry of distress, as used in different sentences, and which I understand as meaning the same thing? The same authorities say:

"The cry of distress, to be used only in time of *danger*, or where the American interest requires an immediate assemblage of the brethren, is 'Oh! Oh! Oh!' The response is 'Hio! Hio! H-i-o!"

Now, if these be the oath, the sign and cry of the order, and as I said in my Gallatin speech about the word *social*—I pray God they may not be—then what a complete and perfect system of armed organization do we behold, in a time of profund peace, and in the midst of the most civilized nation in the world! Who has ever seen, or heard of any thing to compare with it? I know not whether such an organization has yet been carried out in actual practice or not: *that* is not the question. The foundation has been laid for it; and, from the lawlessness of the times, we may well apprehend that it may be, at no distant day. When it is, we shall be surrounded by it every day and everywhere—in the country as well as in the town. If we go to the muster field, to the court house, or to the election ground—places where duty and the law command us to go—lo! this organization is there, with all its signs and tokens and oaths, requiring them to come *prepared* for any expected emergency. Barely to state the case, without a single comment, ought to be enough—enough to make every good citizen, and especially every profes-or of religion, to come out of it instantly. I do not say enough to make every such person change his opinion as to the exclusion of Catholics from office, or the foreigners from voting until they have been here twenty years;—these are different points on which I am not now speaking;—but enough, it seems to me, to make every law-abiding citizen, every professed follower of the meek and lowly Saviour, to determine that such secret and armed organization, even to effect what they might think is a good object, is essentially and radically wrong. What Presbyterian, or Methodist, or Baptist professor, does not know that it is an eternal law of his religion that "the end can never justify the means?" No man can dare hope to see the face of his God in peace, that consents knowingly "to do wrong that even good may come." You do know that such an organization as these oaths and signs indicate is wrong—wrong, and forbidden by the laws of the land and the well-being of every civilized community. I repeat, that every professing Christian, ofevery religious denomination, knows this part, at least, of Know Nothingism is wrong in every sense of the word. I, therefore, call upon them, this day, to come out of these lodges, and never return to them; at all events, never to return to them until all *secrecy*, all their bits of red paper, (indicating *blood*, even by the selection of color,) all their signs and signals, are utterly abolished and dispensed with. I call upon them to do this, and to do it forthwith—by their hopes of Heaven—by their obedience to the word of God—by their allegiance to the constitution and laws of their country—to come out from any party which has adopted a mode and plan of organization so fatal to the peace of society and to the progress of true religion. If I *could* but arrest the attention of the religious community to this great point in our subject, and prevail on them to abandon Know Nothingism, until Know Nothingism abandons its wicked and unlawful organization, I would willingly consent to bear all the slanders and abuse which bad men could heap upon me!

Let me, right here, propound a few questions to him "who ministers at the altar"—whether he be bishop, elder or other dignitary in the church. How dare you to attach yourself to an order *whose organization* (I speak not of its creed) commands you, whenever you are notified by red bits of paper, to rush to the scenes of strife and mingle, it may be, in its carnage? You are commanded by your Heavenly Master to go forth into the world "shod with *the preparation* of the Gospel of peace;" but Know Nothingism commands you to go forth with the *preparation* of the bowie-knife and the revolver! He commands you, too, "to take with you the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the spirit which is the word of God;" but Know Nothingism arms you with different weapons than these—with the sword of persecution and death!—Away, away, with these carnal weapons! In His own emphatic language, "he that liveth by the sword shall die by the sword,"—not individually and personally, but your usefulness in the ministry will die—your congregation will fall off and desert your churches; and thus the cause of religion will be made to reel and stagger, for a time, under blows received from hands annointed to uphold and sustain it.

Let me propound yet another question to all men, whether in the church or out of it—When this party, being secret and oath-bound, shall be once firmly established, must not, and will not, all other parties follow the fatal example? When that is done, what will our country become, but one vast camp of secretly armed people, ready to rush to combat on the dropping of a red piece of paper, or the shrill outcry of a preconcerted signal? Then, indeed, that song, which now only serves to adorn the legends of a lawless age in its bloody variations, may become our national anthem, sung by conflicting bands as they rush into battle:

"The moon's on the lake, and the mist's on the brae
And our clan has a name that is *nameless by day;*
Our signal for fight, which from monarchs we drew
Must be heard *but by night* in its vengeful hallo!
—Whilst there's leaves on the forest, or foam on the river,
McGregor, despite them, shall flourish for ever!"

It is the province of the statesman to cast his vision beyond the present and to discover the far distant consequences of every departure from the sound principles of human action. Let, therefore, no man charge me with saying that *it is now the design* of the Know Nothings to change this nation of Christians into one of mere bandits, struggling for power. No: I speak of the evil example set to all other parties, and the almost inevitable consequences of that example being followed, which must solve in blood the great and last problem of human liberty. Just so I was doing, or trying to do, in my speech at Lebanon. I commented there on the vast and comprehensve power of that one of their oaths which, according to the publications of it, requires conformity to the will of the majority in all matters, political and social. After speaking on the political part of the oath, I paused and remarked that the terms of the oath seemed to go far beyond obedience in political matters; that it extended, as published, to all matters *social* as well as political.—I enquired of any Know Nothing present if his attention was called to that word when the oath was administered. No answer was given. I then asked if any present, not of the order, in reading the published oaths, had noticed that word social. Several answered that they had not. Then I contended that this was a new feature in Know Nothingism, which no one had yet noticed, but one of vast and horrid import; that the term social relations was comprehensive enough to embrace nearly every concern of human life; that under it the professional man, the merchant, and the mechanic, might be struck down, &c., &c., almost in the words of my Gallatin speech, and as subsequently used in my Dickson county letter. But the editor of the *Herald* chose to represent me as saying that such was *already the present* practices of the Know Nothings of Wilson county; and some seven or eight citizens of that county have certified that the statements of the *Herald* are true, *to the best of their recollection.* What statements? That I charged that this thing of meeting and breaking down the lawyer, the merchant, and the mechanic, *was now being done*, and that the next step might be to defame the reputation of innocent females!—Now, these gentlemen must, on reflection, discover the utter impossibility of my speaking of these things being done *at present* by the Know Nothings of Wilson; because I was arguing expressly on the idea that they had never yet noticed the words "social matters," which I was then bringing to their minds for the *first time.* It was only under this new clause of the oath that such things *could* be done; and it would be a self evident absurdity to suppose that they *had* done, or were *then* doing, things which they never heard before that they were authorized to do. No: these gentlemen did not hear me aright—they did not catch the true tenor and course of my remarks. I spoke only of *what might be done* under the broad and comprehensive words of that oath, and therefore, contended they ought to withdraw from the order before the bad men who devised this oath, and who understood every word in it, should demand the fulfillment of it. I do not know these gentlemen—their powers of discrimination, their qualifications to report correctly the speech of a public debater, (which, every one knows is very difficult to do); I will not say, therefore, any thing unkind in relation to them. They say that they understood me as speaking in the present; whilst I have the statements of such men as Col. Geo. Elliott, G. W. Winchester, John K. Howard, Wm. M. Masterson, and others, now in my possession, showing clearly that *they* understood me distinctly as portraying the future abuses that might grow up under the promptings of the bad men who devised the oath on which I was commenting. As to the *vulgar personalities* in which the editor of the *Herald* and *Gazette*, and several others, have indulged—they must excuse me from confering so much importance on them as to condescend to notice them: they will find, in after years, that in a moment of foolish passion, they have wantonly outraged all the proprieties of *social* life, and forfeited the esteem and confidence of every honorable man. Such a man cannot and will not fail to shun and avoid them,

"As one who sees a serpent in his way,
Glistening and basking in the summer's ray,
Disorder'd stops *to shun the reptile near,*
Then walks with loathing on, but knows no fear."

Here I would close this address, if my object had been a mere vindication of myself against detraction. That has been only incidental and subordinate in my purposes in making this address. I go back, therefore, to the further consideration of the odious, unlawful and unchristian *organization* of Know Nothingism. At this moment there are hundreds and thousands in this new order, who decidedly disapprove and condemn it—hundred and thousands who admit and feel every day that they are sorry that all their secrecy and signs and oaths were ever adopted, and that finally look to the time when some Grand Council of the State or Nation will drop them altogether. Vain hope! Delusive expectation! The mandate has already been issued by its official organ, "Let the American party in Tennessee close round its standard. Let them collect its members. Let it keep its councils *in complete organization.*" Why it is this very *organization* that has ruined your cause. What made the thousands of old line Whigs abandon you in the late election? They were Whigs like most of yourselves, and many of them did not much differ from you on the naturalization and Catholic questions. But they abhorred your secret and midnight organization; they felt like it was both unlawful and unchristian to approve or administer such horrid oaths, without any legal authority, or any greater necessity for them. They could not understand why *every body* in the order was better qualified to hold office than *any* body out of it—why it was that they should be manacled with an obligation which might compel them to vote for a Benedict Arnold *in* the order, in preference to a George Washington *out* of the order. These, and similar objections, drove thousands of old line Whigs (to their eternal honor be it spoken,) away from your ranks; and hundreds and thousands more will yet abandon you, unless you abandon your secret oaths and signs, and, indeed, all that distinguishes your *organization* from that of other political parties. You must do this.—In less than six months from the moment I utter these words, one universal sentiment, in your order, and out of your order, among patriots, and sages, and Christians, will demand that you assemble and do away with all that is peculiar in your organization. You will be compelled to yield to this sentiment. If you do not, the fountains of the great social deep will be broken up. Your family relations will be destroyed; fathers and sons separated by secret obligations unknown to each other, will become estranged. Your churches will be severed in twain—one-half of their congregations refusing to sit under the ministration of one who, by oath, holds a secret brotherhood to the men of the world paramount to the one which he feels to his brother in the church. Your schools will be stripped of half their patronage, and the whole moral, religious and intellectual progress of the age thrown back for more than half a century!

I do not desire to draw any over-wrought picture of evil from the *organization* of Know Nothingism. I am not speaking for partizan effect. Perhaps no man living is less interested in mere partizan triumphs. But I am speaking under a solemn conviction, that there ought never to be fought another battle for Know Nothingism in any of the Southern States. In this very mandate issued from the mountains in Georgia, the followers of Know Nothingism are told *why* they must close around their standard—*why* they must collect their members—*why* they must keep their councils in complete organization. "Let it make ready for the fight of 1856, and all will be well!" Aye; there it is! The fight of 1856—the *Presidential fight*—the loaves and the fishes—the offices and the salaries! Give all these to none *but to the members of the society*, and all will be well! Truly might the great Louisiana Whig Senator, Mr. Benjamin, refuse to join a body "held together—not by ties of a common belief in certain principles and measures of public policy, but—simply by *their preference of themselves as the right class of men for office holders.*"

And is it for this, that another great Know Nothing battle is to be fought in this country? Is it for this that the deep foundations of social and religious order are to be endangered, only that the next President shall be a member of the Know Nothing society? How is this great and heaven favored country at all interested in *that?* The President cannot have any thing to do with the naturalization question, as far as the voting of foreigners is concerned; and if he did, Congress cannot say a word about it. *Who shall vote*, is exclusively with the States to determine. What mighty good, then, is to come to the country by a Know Nothing President? None, none whatever, *to the country;* but, of course, a good deal to Know Nothingism!

I conclude this address—already too long, if I could have made it shorter in justice to the subject—by giving the reason why I have said, so emphatically, that there ought never to be fought another battle of Know Nothingism in the Southern States. No: the Catoosa mandate should never have been issued. He should have said—We fought the last battle as hard as we could; but the people of Tennessee decided against us. We are not content; yet, in the language of the great Henry, "we bow to the majesty of the people." He might have said, and ought to have said—A greater battle than that of K. Nothingism has to be fought—not in 1856, but its opening thunders will break upon us in 1855;—a battle involving twelve hundred millions of Southern property—involving the equality in rights of fifteen States of this great Republic;—a battle upon the issue of which may depend the constitution and union of our country! The abolition vow (for abolition swears like Know Nothingism) has been uttered, that the South shall have no peace longer than the next winter. Thirteen States told the Southern Know Nothings so in the Philadelphia Convention; they told them so in their State councils, before they met, and told them so after they got there. Senator Benjamin bears a testimony on this point, that ought to rouse every Southern heart, and nerve every Southern arm, for the coming conflict: "Prominent members of the last House—leaders of that factious minority which sought, by abuse of parliamentary rules, to defeat the ascertained will of a majority—were heard to threaten that they would return to the next Congress, prepared to repeal the Nebraska law, and the fugitive slave law, or break up the Government in the attempt. Most of these men have been re-elected, after pledging themselves to the people of their districts, to carry out these treasonable designs, by means of amendments to be offered to the appropriation bills at the next session of Congress. Thus, the very existence of this government will be put at issue within the next twelve months!" In the next twelve months! And shall nothing be done to try and save such a government as God, not Washington, has given us?—Shall there be no "closing around our standards" for *that?* No collection of our members, and no completing our organizations for *that?* Oh, no! When Democracy would fain stand, like a sentinel on the watch tower, and stretch its keenest vision to see the danger, and guard against its approach, Know Nothingism is sounding its trumpets for another charge—not to save the South from impending ruin, nor even the government itself from destruction, but—only to feast and fatten itself on offices and high salaries. Oh! it cannot be that men have grown so mad as this! It cannot be that God, who conducted our fathers through so many trials and dangers, and inspired them to build up so great and excellent a system of government, will now permit their degenerate sons, so soon, to destroy it!

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, October 4, 1855.

FROST.—On the morning of the 28th ult., we had frost in this region. In fact we have already had a touch of very respectable November weather—fires being essential to comfort, night and morning.

READ IT.—Don't fail to read the admirable speech of Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, in to-day's paper. He deals some heavy, and who will say, after reading it, not well deserved, blows. Read it, carefully, and then hand the paper to your neighbor. Keep it going. Scatter light, and Know Nothingism, now rapidly dying out everywhere, will be dead, *dead*, DEAD; and all the people shall say—Amen!

☞The "Western Eagle" with a coolness and effrontery worthy of some of its elder brethren, speaking of the complimentary barbecue given to Mr. Clingman on the 22d ult. in Rutherford county, says—

"We are credibly informed that this complimentary barbecue was gotten up chiefly at Mr. Clingman's expense. Thus it seems that the Hon. gentleman has been *complimenting* himself out of his own pocket. Isn't he a noble, generous man?"

Our experience of Know Nothing Editors has convinced us that it is possible for them to be "*informed*" of anything—*but the truth.* It would seem almost useless, therefore, understanding as the people are beginning to do the tactics of these gentry, to brand the above statement of the Eagle, (offensive as it must be to the voters of Rutherford county who participated in the late complimentary demonstration to Mr. Clingman,) as totally destitute of truth.

NEW GOODS.—Blair & Co. have just opened a splendid stock of fall and winter goods. See their advertisement in another column.—The road to fortune is through printer's ink; and Blair avails himself liberally of this unfailing panacea for hard times.

THE PESTILENCE ABATING.

A correspondent of the Petersburg Intelligencer, writing from Norfolk, under date of 25th September, says:

"There has been a very great abatement in the sickness; and I have heard there were only eight new cases yesterday. The weather continues quite cool, with alternate cloud and sunshine. There will, however, doubtless be a great many deaths among the vast number of cases lying over, as the fever does not abate in malignity."

HUNG HIMSELF.—We learn that a valuable negro man, belonging to Capt. Stephen Munday, of Macon county, hung himself in a stable at Franklin last week. No cause is known for the foolish deed.

GOT HIS HEAD BROKE.—We learn that Mr. John C. Curry had his skull fractured a few days since, by a rock thrown by a Mr. Whitt. The difficulty between them occurred on Ivy, in this county; of its nature, we are not informed. Curry was thought to be dangerously injured.

A LION IN THE MOUNTAINS.—Hon. Geo. Bancroft, the distinguished historian, was in town a few days since. We believe he paid a visit to the Black Mountain, and feasted his eyes with the grand and majestic sights appertaining thereto. He left here on Saturday morning, on his way to the King's Mountain celebration.

GETTING UP STAIRS.—The Oregon Standard is discussing the question whether the people of that Territory, when numerous enough for a State, ought to seek admission into the confederacy or set up for themselves as an *independent government.*

SYDNEY SMITH.—This celebrated clerical wit called Daniel Webster a "Steam Engine in trowsers," and Macaulay, a "Book in breeches."

☞A powder mill near Rochester, New York, exploded a few nights since, destroying four buildings. There were 1500 kegs powder in the mill, and the concussion caused the glass to be broken for miles around. No lives lost.

Cholera has broken out in a malignant form in Kansas, opposite St. Josephs, Mo.

It is estimated that there are ten thousand deguerreotype establishments in the United States; these taking daily twenty pictures each, at an average of $2 50 each, giving two hundred thousand pictures at an expense of over half a million of dollars. The amount of money paid annually for daguerreotypes is thought to exceed one hundred and fifty millions. Still the business is increasing.

John Donovan was fined two dollars and costs, in Charlestown, Mass., last week, for stealing his own boots. He had taken them to be mended, and stole them to avoid paying for the repairs.

Gen. J. W. Harrison, of Anderson, is spoken of as a candidate for Governor of South Carolina.

There are corn fields in Nebraska which it is said will yield 100 bushels to the acre.

There are 500 hacks in Paris.

THE ADMINISTRATION IN THE SOUTH.

There has never been an Administration of the General Government which as much deserved the thanks and gratitude of the people of the South as that of General Pierce.—*Nashville Union.*

In this remark, the Nashville Union shows that its editor properly appreciates the fidelity to his pledges, and the devotion to constitutional principles, which have distinguished the administration of President Pierce. Our cotemporary, remarks the Washington Union, does not mean, of course, that the President has swerved from the right line of constitutional duty for the purpose of serving the South—this is more than the South expects or desires of any Chief Magistrate. The most that the Southern people ask of the Executive is, that he will take the plain meaning of the Constitution for his guide, and, following this rule, that he will observe faithfully all the compromises and guarantees of that instrument. That is just what President Pierce has done; and because he has done it firmly, fearlessly and constantly, during a period when the wild spirit of fanaticism has sought to overrun the rights guarantied to Southern men by the Constitution, he has entitled his Administration to the high compliment quoted above.

If the South could fail to feel the obligation to admire and be grateful for the disinterested fidelity with which President Pierce has breasted the storm of abolition fanaticism in maintaining Southern interests, it would cease to deserve a Chief Magistrate who would watch over its rights. We should hardly deem it possible, if we did not know the fact, that any portion of the South withholds from him a hearty acknowledgment of his faithful devotion to their rights. Even in the South, in upholding whose interest he has incurred the most relentless warfare in the North, there are men who join and compete with his northern assailants in slandering and denouncing Franklin Pierce. They belong to the new party, which boasts of its purity and its piety, and which claims to have sprung up as a political necessity from the corruption of the two old parties. In the North this pure party abuses and denounces President Pierce because of his faithful adherence to the constitutional rights of the South. In the South, where this pure party claims to be especially sound and national on the slavery question, they are not less violent than their northern brothers in denouncing the President. They do not complain that he has not been true to the South, but that he is opposed to their intolerant and proscriptive organization; that he has sent abroad as ministers some few foreign born citizens; and that he has not proscribed Catholics from office. These charges of his Southern Know Nothing assailants are well made, and the genuine friends of civil and religious toleration and freedom are rejoiced that his administration is so conducted as to incur the hostile attacks of this intolerant association. He has shown his fidelity to the South as signally in his opposition to Know Nothingism as in his opposition to abolitionism, and in his constant adherence to a faithful observance of those constitutional compromises which secure and perpetuate the rights of the South. It would be strange, indeed, if the South could hesitate in manifesting the warm gratitude of her generous sons to a President who has shown himself so true to his own official obligations and to their constitutional rights as to incur the bitterest assaults in that section of the confederacy with which, from birth and education and residence, he might be naturally expected to sympathize upon the slavery question.

Franklin Pierce has proved to every impartial Southern man that a Northern Democratic President can be as faithful to the rights of Southern men, as guarantied by the Constitution, as a Southern President; and it is because his administration has illustrated this important point, during a period of deep and perilous concern to the South, that all truly national men in that section will heartily respond to the sentiment of approval so justly expressed by our cotemporary of the Nashville Union. It was essential to the maintenance of fraternal relations between the North and the South that such a demonstration should be made. The sentiment was gaining ground in the South, and was being made the pretext for the formation of a Southern party, that the South could trust none but a Southern man for President. President Pierce has effectually crushed out this dangerous sentiment, and has thereby contributed largely to the safety of the Union, by proving that he was sincere when he uttered the noble feeling: "No North, no South, no East, no West."

Spain has refused to join England and France in their alliance against Russia.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The next session of the Grand Division of this Order in this State, will be held in the town of Charlotte, beginning on Tuesday night, 22d instant.

All the Know Nothing councils in Prairie county, Arkansas, except one, have disbanded.

From Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky our information is full that the corn crop is safe, and by far the heaviest ever grown in the west.

Rev. Dr. Whiteford Smith is spoken of in connection with the Presidency of South Carolina College.

EXAGGERATION.—The San Francisco Herald recently stated that Mr. Silas Burrows, just returned from Almira, was an eye witness to the execution of thirty-five rebels at Canton in March last. In the New York papers this number was increased to thirty-five hundred—and the Columbus Post of Monday gravely announces that Mr. Burrows witnessed *the barbarous execution of thirty-five thousand rebels!* "Tall trees from little acorns grow."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT FORT SMITH, ARK.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1855.

A fire occurred at Fort Smith, Ark., on the 6th inst., destroying about $50,000 worth of property. It broke out in an alley near Gibson avenue, and spread to Garrison avenue, destroying a whole block, including the Post Office and many of the best buildings in the place. The St. Charles Hotel was on fire three times, but was finally saved. There is hardly any insurence on the property destroyed.

During the last two weeks fifteen or twenty slaves have made their escape from Loudon county, Va.

YORKVILLE, Sept. 20, 1855.

The negro Clairissa was tried on Tuesday and found guilty of the charge of murder, by poisoning Col. Wilson's child. She confessed that she had also poisoned two children for Mr. McCully, and one for Mr. Marshall of Newberry, and probably one for Mr. Berry.—She also confessed that she had prepared poison as often as three times for Mrs. Wilson, her late mistress. She also stated that there is now a poisoner in Columbia, and there is an old lady there, who she has not named, that is now kept in bed by poison, administered by her servant. She has proven herself to be a devil on earth. Every day she is making more confessions.—*Carolina Times.*

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

[From the South Carolinian.]

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER AMERICA.

FALL OF SEBASTOPOL!

HALIFAX, Sept. 27.

The steamer America has arrived, with Liverpool dates of September 15.

She brings the important news that Sebastopol was taken by the Allies, on the 8th, after three days' bombardment and six unsuccessful assaults.

The loss of the allies was 30,000 men. The French lost five generals, including Bosquet. The Russians evacuated the town, after blowing up the defences, sinking the ships and burning the houses. Nothing but smouldering ruins were left.

The allies were marching along the coast to cut off the retreat of the Russian army.

Cotton was easier, owing to an advance in the Bank rates of interest. Sales of the week 46,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Consols 90 1-2.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Of the sales of cotton during the week, speculators took 6,000.

The advance in the rate of interest is to 4 1-2 per cent., and another advance was expected.

Advices from Manchester were less favorable.

Wheat had advanced 1d. The weather was favorable, and the crops promising.

Provisions were dull and unchanged in price. Sugar had advanced 1s.

Money was more stringent.

The steamer Pacific arrived out on the 15th.

The loss in the storming of Sebastopol was 15,000 men on the side of the Allies, and 15,000 on that of the Russians. This is the statement of the French and English journals from whom these reports are derived.

Immense materials of war fell into the hands of the Allies.

It is stated that the Allied Generals have received orders to demand the unconditional surrender of all Russian troops, stores and defences, including Odessa.

The intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol was received at London with extravagant demonstrations of joy.

Sebastopol was attacked on the morning of the 8th at four different points. The French under Bosquet assailed the Malakoff, the English attacked the Redan, and a combined force of English, French and Sardinians assaulted the Central Bastions. All these attacks were made simultaneously, with great energy and spirit, supported by a terrific cannonade, but the assailants nevertheless were six times thrown back with terrible slaughter. Finally, however, the divisions of Bosquet and McMahon succeeded in effecting a lodgement in the Malakoff, and the Russians finding all efforts to drive them out fruitless, evacuated the south side of Sebastopol, destroying everything, and leaving nothing but ruins behind. They crossed the harbor to the north side, destroying the bridges behind them. After the capture of the Malakoff, Gen. De Sales attempted twice to take the Central Bastion, but was driven back by the Russians with frightful loss.

Gen. Bosquet, to whom the honors of the day are principally due, perished in the final assault. The losses of the allies were enormous.

The following are the despatches relating to this great event:

Gen. Simpson telegraphs on the 9th that the south side of Sebastopol was in the hands of the allies; the Russians having evacuated the place on the preceding evening, after exploding their magazines, setting fire to the town, and burning all their shipping except three steamers. The bridge communicating with the north side was destroyed by the retiring Russians.

The French Minister of War says: "Karabelnaia, and the south side of Sebastopol have ceased to exist. The enemy, perceiving our solid occupation, evacuated the place, after blowing up nearly all the defences.

Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian commander, telegraphs on the 9th as follows: "The defenders of Sebastopol, after sustaining 'a fire of hell' for three days, and repulsing six assaults, could not drive the enemy from the Malakoff. Our brave troops resisted to the last extremity, and the enemy found nothing in the southern part of Sebastopol but blood-stained ruins."

The successful assault on Sebastopol was made by the divisions of Generals Bosquet and McMahon.

The allies were doing great damage along the Sea of Azoff. They had destroyed Russian merchandize valued at several millions.

The latest despatch relative to Sebastopol is dated at Paris on Saturday, and states that 25,000 allies had left Balaklava for the north side of Sebastopol, and that the Russians were in full retreat. Other accounts, however, state that the Russians were in possession of all the forts on the north side, and that the fleets could not enter the harbor until Fort Constantine was reduced.

Bellemere, who attempted to assassinate Napoleon, was clearly shown to be insane, and will not therefore be tried, but will be sent to an asylum.

It is reported that Austria has offered to mediate between Denmark and the United States.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Yesterday morning the passenger train on the Charlotte and South Carolina Road, when about nine miles from Columbia, met with an accident, by being thrown from the track, and we regret to learn that several of the passengers sustained injuries, two of them serious. It appears that the cars were rounding a slight curve, at a speed of about sixteen miles to the hour, when the tender, baggage, and passenger trains ran off. The two latter fell upon their sides on the edge of the embankment, but fortunately the coupling gave way, else the injuries to passengers might have been more serious and extensive. Among the passengers the following sustained injuries:

Mr. W. Lee, Jr., of Bluffton, S. C., seriously injured, internally, it is feared.

Rev. W. S. Lee and Miss Lee of Edisto, slightly bruised. A child of Mr. Lee received several severe bruises.

Mr. Frey of Charleston, badly injured.

I'M ALMOST HOME.

The traveller, weary, worn, covered with dust and suffering from many privations, sees in the distance the curling smoke ascending from his old homestead, and choked with feeling almost too big for utterance, exclaims, while tears of joy roll down his cheek—*I'm almost home!*

The playful child, having wandered from its fond parents, trembles for fear of approaching danger as darkness gathers around its footsteps; yet as soon as it sees some well known object, shakes its curling locks and claps its glad hands, exclaiming—*I'm almost home!*

The mariner, after a long and toilsome journey, descries in the far distance the outline coast of his native land, and sings aloud with joy, while his heart is full to breaking—*I'm almost home!*

The Christian, after having fought many hard battles, endured many trials, resisted many temptations, suffered many afflictions, and grieved over many short comings, feels the hand of disease gradually approaching, and being admonished thereby of his speedy dissolution, lifts his glad eyes heavenward, while his heart melts within him, as he exclaims in triumph—*I'm almost home!*

Christian professor, thou too art almost home! Art thou wearing this world as a loose garment, so that it may be thrown off at a moment's notice? Are thy affections and desires fixed on things above? And art thou daily becoming more weaned from things of time and sense? or like thousands on every side, art thou living thy rest here, and living as though this were thy home? Be more on thy guard in future—have thy lamp trimmed and burning, for at midnight the cry may sound in thine ear—"Behold, the bridegroom cometh, go ye out to meet him."

WETTING BRICKS.

Very few people, or even builders, are aware of the advantage of wetting bricks before laying them; or if they are aware of it, they do not even think of practising it, for of the many houses now in progress in this city, there are very few in which wet brick are used. A wall twelve inches thick, built of good mortar, with bricks well soaked, is stronger in every respect than one sixteen inches thick, built dry. The reason of this is, that if the bricks are saturated with water, they will not abstract from the mortar the moisture which is necessary to its crystalization, and on the contrary, they will unite chemically with the mortar, and become solid as a rock. On the other hand, if the bricks are put up dry, they immediately take all the moisture from the mortar, leaving it too dry to harden, and the consequence is, that when a building of this description is taken down or tumbles down of its own accord, the mortar from it is like so much sand.—*Scientific American.*

NOBLE CONDUCT.—The fidelity of the negroes is spoken of as not the least noticable feature in the history of the Yellow Fever at Norfolk. It is difficult, nearly impossible, to separate servants and mistresses. Forbidden to enter the sick chamber, the blacks will creep into concealed places, hide beneath the beds, crouch in corners, employ every artifice, to remain in attendance upon their mistress. Left to themselves, the negroes, are abject, refuse to take remedies, and die rapidly. Their last wish often is that *they may be buried near their mistress!*

A despatch from Washington to the New York *Tribune* states that Captain Folsom, deceased, late Quartermaster in California, who was reported to be a millionaire, is alleged to be in debt to the Government for upwards of $200,000. Instructions went out by the last steamer to institute a suit against his estate.

Europeans and Americans are accustomed to regard the Chinese as novices in the arts and sciences, and yet the imperial canal is one of the most gigantic works in the whole universe, displaying eminent practical engineering, skill, and genius in its construction.

NEW FEMALE SEMINARY.—A number of gentlemen of Raleigh have subscribed $10,000 to establish a "Methodist Female Seminary" of high grade.

Dr. Thomas, of Monticello, Indiana, reports a case of rattlesnake bite. Mr. J. H. S., aged 38, who stands 6 feet in his stockings—who, by the way, was very fond of brandy—had just been bitten on the inside of his left heel by a large rattlesnake; both fangs had been well inserted in the muscles. In thirty six hours he was sound and well. I gave him, in the short time alluded to, one quart of brandy and one and a half gallons of whiskey—all without intoxication. He wanted more, and I refused to supply his wants. The next day Mr. H., his next neighbor, was passing along, and saw him with his pants rolled up to his knees, barefooted, and wading round in some weeds and grass with his feet. H. asked if he had lost anything? "No, sir." "What are you doing, then?" "I'm hunting a snake. There ain't any liquor only what Dr. Thomas has, and he won't let me have any unless I am snake bit, so I'm hunting one."

Here is an exceedingly brief, and somewhat singular obituary notice, which we copy from the Georgetown Times:—"Died, in Williamsburg, on Monday last, Mr. Henry Eady, aged about 80 years—leaving a large family, *and a large estate.*"

Montpelier, the home of the late President Madison, in Virginia, which, twice since his death, has changed hands at $16 per acre, recently brought $35 per acre. Montpelier is a large estate, containing eleven hundred acres.

The Zion's *Herald* gives an account, in a letter received from the Pacific Ocean, of the conversion of a man at the mast-head of a ship, whilst looking out for whales.

The caterpiller, a scourge of the cotton plant, has appeared on the Alabama river.

'My dear sir,' said an election acquaintance, accosting a sturdy wag, on the day of election, 'I'm very glad to see you.' 'You needn't be—I've voted.'

There is a man in Vermont who feeds his geese on iron filings and gathers steel pens from their wings.

From Lloyd's forthcoming Steamboat Directory, says the Cincinnati Gazette, we learn that since the application of steam on the western waters, there have been thirty nine thousand six hundred and seventy two lives lost by steamboat disasters, three hundred and eighty one boats and cargoes lost, and seventy boats seriously injured, amounting in the aggregate to the enormous sum of sixty seven millions of dollars.

During the week ending 24th September, there were 214 deaths in New Orleans, including 89 from yellow fever.

The people of Rutherfordton have in contemplation the construction of a Turnpike from that place to Marion.

Intelligence has been received at St. Louis of a battle having been fought between Gen. Harney and the Sioux Indians, on the north side of the Platte River. It lasted several hours, but the Indians were routed, leaving 100 killed and 50 women and children prisoners. Gen. Harney had only six men killed and six wounded.

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.—The Spartanburg (South Carolina) Express says—"There seems to be a general religious feeling pervading our District. We have been informed that within the last few weeks forty members have been added to the New Hope (Baptist) Church, about the same number to the Cedar Shoals (Baptist) Church, fifty to the Rolling Mill (Methodist) Church, and several to other churches."

A free negro by the name of Wm. Jones, was run over and killed near Goldsboro', on the Central Railroad, a few days ago.

Half the business portion of the town of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, was destroyed by fire on Sunday the 16th ult.

At the late term of the Superior Court for Litchfield county, Connecticut, 26 persons were divorced from each other. What's the matter?

The Rev. George H. Doane, an Episcopal Clergyman and son of Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, has joined the Roman Catholic Church, and has been displaced from the ministry therefor by his own father.

Solomon took an inventory of the world and all the best things in it; he cast up the amounts, and the sum total was—vanity.

MARRIED.

On the 18th ult., by the Rev. C. D. Smith, MR. A. P. MUNDAY to MISS ADA A., daughter of Capt. N. S. Jarrett—all of Macon.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, on the 30th day of September, 1855.—If not called for within three months, they will be forwarded to the Post Office Department as Dead Letters.

Averett Caswell		Myers W R	
Adams R L		Mengers Joseph	
Brown James		Metts Dr J A	
Brown Sarah Ann		McCallister N	
Barnfield Joseph		Martin R	
Barnfield George		Maborn V	
Ballard David		Moore G M	
Baker Jesse J		Meighan J	
Bason W F	2	Merady Joel	
Beard Thos J		Marshall Miss Mary	
Burnett Ward		McDavis Henry	
Bell Samuel		Melton B H	
Cercey Wm		Morrison W J	
Curren Robt	2	Nunnely Luke	
Corn Miss Elizabeth P		Nunnely Peter	
Caps Nancy		Olney J	4
Clarkson T B Mrs		Pearson J H	
Conner Gilbert		Palmer Dr J D	
Conrad J G		Patterson Aurelia Miss	
Cole Zachariah		Porter J L	
Dixon Wm Mrs		Peques W L	
Deaver Thos S		Pride C J	5
Erwin John		Ravenel Miss H M	
Erwin W T		Ravenel Miss M C	
Edington A L		Roberts P P	
Ellis P H		Roberts Wm	
Edwards William	2	Records Joseph	
Ganaway Rev R	3	Robeson Luke	
Gray Rev Alson		Robeson Gen C	2
Garvin W W		Russell John	
Hunter Robt		Rainey Saml	
Hope R S		Smith Mrs Catharine	
Harding Henry		Smith D L	
Hawkins Berry		Smith Sarah A L	
Hogan R		Smith Harvey (black)	
Hicks J N		Smith W B	
Hermann T		Snider Miles	
Howard R G		Swain Miss M W	
Howard Miss A M		Smith Wm (German)	
Haynard Mrs Laura		Saunders Miss L C	
Hockaday Wm		Shuford E L	
Herriott Miss H		Thomas Miss Mary	
Herriott M H B	2	Thompson Jesse	
Holley Mrs M P		Turner S	
Heath James		Tague R	
Johnston R B		Underwood Samuel	
Jackson Miss M A		Vanderpool John	2
Keener Rev U		Wilson John P	2
Kerr H L		Wilson Absalom	
Lemachs Miss E A		Walkley Messrs C & Johnston	
Lee Samuel			
Lewis David		Workman T J	
Lenoir W T		Worley W J	
Lunsford Mrs Rebecca		White Moses	
Lowry John		Waters Miss S A	
Lewis W J		Withers W B	
Means Mrs Thomas		Warren Benj	2
Means Dr Thos	3	Wells M J	
Miller A B		West Erwin & Rogers	
Miller James M		Webb Mrs W L	
Miller Miss S T		Wear R G	
Moultrie Dr James		Winslow Calvin	
McMordie Frank		Welch W	
Myers R C		Young L L	

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

Asheville, Oct. 4, 1855.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

James M. Blair & Co.

ARE now receiving and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style of

GOODS,

suitable to this market. One of the firm has just returned from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, where he selected with great care an entire new stock of the most desirable Goods to be found in those cities; and having made his purchases early in the season, he was enabled to avail himself of the newest and best styles of Goods to be found. Buying at cash prices and selling for cash, they feel confident that the heading of this advertisement is the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and they invite the community at large to come and judge for themselves. They can, in an advertisement only call attention to a few things, as compared with their general stock. Among them,

Groceries.

Sugar, coffee, salt, molasses, rice, fish pepper, ginger, spice, cheese, tobacco, snuff, indigo, madder, &c.

Dry Goods.

Every variety and style of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings; brown and bleached drills; osnaburgs; bed ticking; linseys; calicos, muslins; de lains; worsted plaids; merenos; alpacas; rich black and fancy silks; ginghams; laces; cloths; cassimers; vestings; Ken. janes; tweeds, kerseys; gloves; blankets; cot. linen and silk handkerchiefs; flannels; suspenders; sewing silk; spool thread; hose; assorted yarn; crewel; Irish linen; cambrics; and just whatever else is wanted in this line.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

All the assorted Drugs to cure all the diseases "that flesh is heir to." Sweet and castor oil; turpentine; varnishes; paints; salts; brushes; glass; putty; soaps; hair oil; logwood; cigars; and perfumery of every description.

Boots and Shoes.

An assortment never surpassed in this market will be constantly kept on hand—being determined to keep up the *under-standing* of the community at all hazards. Come, then, and examine the ladies, gentlemen girls, boys, misses, children, and infant's slippers, ties, pumps, gaiters, bootees buskins; goat, morocco, kip and calf shoes; boots of every style; Miles boots and ladies shoes; together with a full stock of sole and upper leather; shoe thread, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

Their style of hats, caps, bonnets, &c., is perfect; children, boys and girls, men and women, may all get what is '*just suited to their mind*" by calling in, from a ten cent palm leaf to a five dollar Broadway beaver! Palm leaf, straw, leghorn panama, wool, fur, silk, plush, velvet—*everything!*

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Iron; steel; nails; axes; shovels; spades; trace chains; drawing chains; drawing knives; saws; files; augers; chissels; locks; screws; hinges; butts; latches; spoons; scissors; knives and forks; shears, pocket and penknives; squares; compasses; dividers; tea kettles; smoothing irons; and-irons; bridle bits; stirrups; shoe knives; candle-sticks; coffee mills; double bladed barlows; and all other such warlike instruments as are usually kept in this line.

CLOTHING.

Their stock of ready made clothing consists of pants, vests, shirts, drawers; over, dress and frock coats; sacktees and talmas, varying in price from fifty cents to twenty dollars. Ye that wish the outer man adorned as becometh the character of fashionable gentlemen, at prices as yet unequalled in Western Carolina, give us a call. Tailors stand aside for we intend to give the people "fits" without medicine, sickness, depression and prostration!

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Saddles, bridles, harness, fancy baskets, toys, rich carpeting, table covers, stationary, spun yarn, crockery ware, pins, needles, carpet bags and all those other little notions that one forgets till they are gone. All are here.

Asheville, October 4, 1855.

BROKE JAIL,

AT Spartanburg C. H., on the morning of the 12th instant, and made their escape, the following persons, viz:

JOHN FISHER, a white man, awaiting trial for horse stealing, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high—swarthy complexion—badly clothed, wore a cap when last seen.

GEORGE, a negro man, 22 years old, 6 feet high, stout made—walks erect. He has large front teeth—regular set—large feet and hands—rather down look—color, black. Belongs to the South Carolina Manufacturing Company.

JOHN, a negro boy, about 14 years old, pretty well grown—copper color—full plump face—well built. Says he belongs to Mr. Noah, of Tennessee.

A handsome reward will be given for their arrest, or either of them, so that they may be secured.

A. WINGO, Coroner,
Acting as Sheriff.

Spartanburg, S. C., Sept. 20, 1855.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Heirs at law of HENRY PENLAND, deceased, will, by mutual consent, sell on the premises, on the

13th day of October Next,

All that valuable BODY OF LAND lying on Turkey Creek in Buncombe county, the late residence of said deceased; containing in all something over

400 Acres,

and among the best Lands in the county.

TERMS.—A credit of one two and three years will be given. Approved security will be required, with interest from date.

M. P. PENLAND, And Others.

August 30, 1855. tds

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION

for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session.

Applications for admission, &c., should be made to WM. D. COOKE, Principal.

August 16 1855. 6t.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

5 CENTS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 3rd instant, a bound boy named Jacob R. Mowl. Said boy is about 17 years of age, low and heavy built, with blue eyes and light hair. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given for the return of said boy to me.—All persons are forbid to harbor him.

J. F. ALEXANDER.

Buncombe, Sept. 18, 1855.

BURNSVILLE

HIGH SCHOOL.

(Male and Female.)

THE Fall and Winter Session of this Institution will open on Monday October 1st, under the charge of

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. B., President; and JOHN H. CALFEE, Principal of the Female Department; and such Assistants as may be required.

Terms Per Session of Five Months:

Primary Department,	$ 5 00
Preparatory "	10 00
Collegiate "	15 00
Contingent Fee,	1 00

The location is healthy, the community intelligent and moral, the village pleasant, the facilities for instruction and accommodation ample.

Boarding, including fuel, lights, washing, &c., $1 to $1 50 per week.

In short, the advantages here afforded for a business or collegiate Education, are, we trust, such as to secure, as heretofore, a liberal and extended patronage.

For further information, address the President, or JOHN B. WOODFIN, Secretary Board of Trustees.

Burnsville, Sept. 13th, 1855. 8w

By Order of the County Court of Polk.

THE undersigned, Commissioners, are required to advertise the sale of the **LOTS** in the town of

COLUMBUS,

POLK COUNTY, in the Asheville News, Rutherford Eagle, Carolina Spartan, and Laurens Herald, to continue till the day of Sale, which is to take place in the *TOWN OF COLUMBUS*, on *Wednesday*, the **17th Day of October** next, and continue from day to day till all said LOTS are sold, unless otherwise ordered by the Board of Commissioners.

Said LOTS will be sold upon a credit of one, two and three years. Notes and approved security will be required from the purchasers.

THIS TOWN is located in a beautiful vale, at the foot of Tryon, midway between the Mills Gap and Howard Gap roads. The location is immediately on the Cowper Ridge, directly on the line of survey of the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad. The situation is an elevated one, amid the finest mountain scenery in Western Carolina, dry, sandy soil, well watered, and embracing a combination of advantages, in point of climate, natural facilities, and products, seldom met with in our country. The SITE is level, with a gentle descent on either side, so as to render it altogether one of the most desirable and healthy situations which could have been selected. It is also surrounded by a great variety of most romantic situations and building spots, suited to the tastes of the wealthy low country gentlemen, who may desire to sojourn in this admirable summer climate, so entirely exempt from disease. A more enchanting and eligible situation for a Village location cannot be found within the whole range of the Alleghany, from Maine to Georgia.

The undersigned respectfully invite the public at large to come and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. MILLS,
J. L. WARD,
J. E. MILLER,
JOHN WALKER,
J. STARK SIMMS,
Commissioners.

Town of Columbus, Sept. 6, 1855—t&s

☞ Western Eagle please copy, and send bill to E. G. Foster, Chairman County Court of Polk.

BUGGY FOR SALE.

A first rate second hand Buggy, nearly as good as new, been in use but little over six months, can be bought cheap for cash, by applying at this Office.

Look Out for the Thief!

One Bacchus Pate borrowed a horse in Greene county, Tenn., a few days since, brought him to this place, and sold him to me, claiming him as his own property. I paid him a part of the purchase money, and gave him my note, with J. M. Israel as security, for Twenty Dollars, due the 1st of October. All persons are cautioned against trading for said note, as I am determined not to pay it. They would do well also to watch the said Pate, as he may attempt to borrow or steal another horse. It is supposed he went in the direction of Cherokee county.

ALEX PORTER.

Asheville, Sept. 5, 1855.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been certified to me by P. P. Merrell, Sheriff of Madison County, that pursuant to An Act, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to establish the County seat of Madison county," an election was duly held in said county, on the first Thursday in June last, at which said election, two hundred and sixty votes were cast for location of the said county seat at the place where Adolphus E Baird resides, and two hundred and fifty-seven votes were cast against the same; being a majority of three votes in favor of location at said place.

Now therefore, in conformity to the requirements of the said act of Assembly, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation making known to all the good citizens of the State, the result of said voting, and the establishment thereby of the county seat of Madison county at the said place.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 21st day of August, A. D., 1855.

[L. S.]

THOS. BRAGG.

By order of the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

COMMITTED TO JAIL,

IN ASHEVILLE, ON THE 11th instant, a runaway negro, who says that his name is

ABRAHAM,

And that he belongs to William Wardy, of Madison county, Georgia, who bought him recently from Thomas Walker. Said boy is about 37 years old, tolerably black, quick spoken, about five feet eight inches high, and weighs probably 150 or 60 pounds. He had written passes, which he says he wrote himself. He can read tolerable well. He says he is a carpenter by trade.

The owner of said negro man is hereby required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN W. WILSON,
Jailor.

Asheville, Sept. 13, '55. tf

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

Asheville Male Academy.

THE WINTER SESSION of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 3d of September, and continue five months. Pupils will be prepared for College, or the ordinary business of life.

Terms of Tuition per session of five months, from $8 to $15, according to studies. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness. ☞ From this rule there will be no departure.

Pupils will find it greatly to their advantage to be present at the beginning of the session, when the classes are formed.

Board can be obtained in private families on reasonable terms.

Any one desirous of more particular information, will please address the subscriber.

THOS. G. MASSIE.

August 9, 1855. 311—6t.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh, having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel situated in the centre of the town of Charlotte, convenient to all the places of business—is still kept open for public accommodation. The proprietor has been engaged in keeping a public house at this stand for fourteen years. He now offers to the use of the public a new edition of his former house greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story **Verandah** 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees in the side walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.

The house is thoroughly furnished throughout, and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especialy in the **Dining Room,** where the inner man is renewed day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging hostlers.

The proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his own native disposition to be pleasing and agreeable, he is prepared to offer to his friends and the rest of mankind, as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more so.

J. B. KEER.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 23, 1855. 3m.

CITY HOTEL,

(FORMERLY HARRISON'S,)

CORNER OF LAUREL AND RICHARDSON STREETS,

HARDY & BRYANT

RESPECTFULLY announces to their friends and the public generally, that they have taken charge of this house, and are refitting and furnishing on the latest and most approved style, and intend to spare neither pains nor expense in making it a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Their table will, at all times, be supplied with the best the market and season can afford. They have secured the services of experienced and attentive servants; in short, made every arrangement necessary to the establishment of a first-rate house, and they hope by close and strict attention to the wants and comfort of their guests, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mr. Hardy's long experience, and deservedly wide-spread popularity as a caterer for the public taste, is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the CITY HOTEL.

Mr. Bryant is by no means a new hand in the business, having been engaged for a few years past in that well known and popular Hotel, the Montgomery (Alabama) Exchange.

☞ Their Omnibuses and Carriages will at all times be in readiness at the different Depots to convey patrons to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

August 16, 1855.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doeskins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received

SMITH & McDOWELL.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candida e, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

Particular Notice.

Our Agent, Col. J. M. ISREAL, will visit the several counties of this Judicial Circuit, beginning at Cherokee on the first Monday in September. We hope all who are indebted to us will be ready to square up. We have incurred heavy obligations in carrying on our business, and money we MUST have—there is no alternative. We hope that ALL will settle up, and not force us to collect by law. Col. ISREAL is fully empowered to act for us.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use. J. M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call. *J. M. BLAIR.*

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, R. M. JONES, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

WHEAT MARKET. SPRINGS' MILLS.

I wish to purchase three or four hundred thousand bushels of good merchantable wheat, for which I will pay the highest cash price.

Charlotte, from its facilities of transportation, is one of the best inland markets in the Southern States. I have erected large Merchant Mills contiguous to the Railroad, capable of grinding three hundred barrels of flour per day, and to keep them running I must have wheat. So bring it along, if you want the highest figure for it.

I am prepared to grind for toll. If you want flour whose brand will be sufficient to sell it in any market in the world, here is the place to have it manufactured. These Mills have already made a reputation not inferior to any in the country.

LEROY SPRINGS.

June 28, 1855. 3m.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of

Cork Soles,

from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of

J. M. BLAIR.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. DON WILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 14, 1855.

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. T. GIBSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 28, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY AND DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

Dr. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

Dr. J. D. Boyd & Dr. J. M. Stevens

HAVE associated in the practice of *Medicine*. All applications will meet with prompt attention.

Office, south end of Court House.

Asheville, May 3, 1855. tf

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,

Apothecary & Druggist,

Asheville, N. C.

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of

Pure and Genuine

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

☞Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

GOWER & DAVID,

General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES*, to sell cheap.

DAVIS N. GOWER, THOS. C. GOWER, J. A DAVID.

Greenville, August 30, 1855.

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by

June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

State of North Carolina.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

In Equity,

Superior Court of Equity Spring Term, '55.

Francis P. Glass and Caleb L. Bowman.

vs.

John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Ann E. Kent, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, to wit: Nathan Zimmermon and wife Eliza, James H. Bowman, Washington Bowman and John Bowman all defendants.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening, and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, Nathan Zimmermon and wife Elvira, James Bowman, Washington Bowman, and John Bowman, defendants, are non-residents of this State. It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News at Asheville, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, then and there to plead answer or demur to the bill, otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, W. M. Puett, Clerk and Master of said Court, office in Lenoir, first Monday in May, 1855

W. M. PUETT, C. M. E

July 5, 6t.

New Literary and Political Journal,

TO BE PUBLISHED

AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE undersigned, late Editor of *The South Carolinian* and *Columbia Banner*, proposes to publish, in the city of Columbia, a Literary, Political and News Journal, to be called

"THE EXAMINER,"

In making this announcement, I am aware that I propose to engage in an enterprise not free from difficulties; but these I will endeavor to provide against, by securing a Subscription List that will place the paper beyond the reach of failure. South Carolina can richly support, at her Capital, a leading Literary and Political Weekly Journal, and to her people I now issue this Prospectus feeling assured the enterprise will be sustained, and that they will support a Home Journal of the character of that now proposed. As a

LITERARY JOURNAL,

For the home circle, The Examiner will be conducted with a view to render it at least equal to any ever published at the South. The choicest selections of English and American Literature will be made for its columns, and a number of able Contributors will be secured. I will endeavor, in this department, to make it a journal worthy of the patronage and steady support of the people of this State and the South. As a

POLITICAL JOURNAL,

The Examiner will abide by the old land-marks of the State Rights Democracy. Independent of national parties it will take a stand as a faithful co-operator in the great work of maintaining Southern Rights and promoting Southern union. It will be the organ of no political party—the exponent of no political creed—which has not for one of its cardinal principles "the Equality of the South in the Union or Independence out of it." This is no new faith, but one which South Carolina has long and earnestly contended for.

NEWS JOURNAL.

The Examiner will contain the latest News, Foreign and Domestic, received up to the hour of publication. It will give full and correct Market Reports and Prices Current. Our readers in the country may rely on strict attention being paid to this important feature of a newspaper. It will give full and accurate reports of the Proceedings of the Legislature and of Congress, and the acts and doings of the various political organizations. All news worth giving to its readers will be carefully culled for its columns.

SIZE AND STYLE.

The Examiner will be one of th largest Weekly Journals in the Southern States, printed with new and elegant type, on fine white paper, and issued in large quarto form of eight pages, containing *forty columns* of interesting reading matter. It will be the handsomest paper ever published in South Carolina.

I have thus given an outline of the principal features of the Examiner. Carolinians or the people of the South ought to need no further appeal in view of the present aspect of political affairs to induce them to sustain with vigor and efficiency their own Press and Literature.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance.—The first year's payment will be required on the receipt of the first number of the paper, which will be issued so soon as I receive a sufficient number of subscribers to ensure its success. Send forward your names.

☞Postmasters who will be so kind as to forward me names of subscribers will confer a favor, and will receive a copy of the Examiner without charge. Address me at this place.

WM. B. JOHNSTON.

September 6, 1855.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Bonnets, Bonnets.

We have just received this morning by Express, a lot of beautiful English Straw Bonnets. Will the ladies call and examine them?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

July 2.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Wide Awake, Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 21, 1854.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the style of E. S. Moore, Dean & Co., has been dissolved. The public will please take notice.

E. S. MOORE, DEAN & Co.

Caldwell County, Sept. 21, 1855. 3t

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 *Months:*

Preparatory Department,	$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	16 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,

Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

At Cost and Carriage!

The greatest bargains may be had in Ready Made Clothing, by calling at the New York Store, opposite the Court House.

I have on hand a splendid assortment of all sorts, sizes, and priced Summe Clothing, such as Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., which will be sold at cost and carriage. Also Boots and Shoes.

I would return my thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicit a continuance of it.

As I am much in need of money, I hope all who are indebted either by note or account, will call and settle, without delay. By so doing, they will save themselves cost, and me trouble.

J. B. LOWENBERG.

Asheville, July 19.—tf.

NEW FIRM.

WILSON & BROWN have recently established themselves at the

Tailoring Business

In Asheville, and have just received a fine lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Of all kinds. Also, a variety of Cloths, Vestings and Cassimeres; all of which they will sell for cash as cheap as they can be had anywhere.

They will also attend with despatch to Cutting and Making, and all other matters pertaining to their business.

J. W. WILSON.

J. A. BROWN.

Asheville, July 12, 1855.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did*.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of

Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps,

are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, January 11, 1855. tf

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber wishes to inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will be prepared to accommodate all persons wishing to have *Wool Carded*, in good style, and with more promptness than heretofore—having purchased another machine, which will enable him to do twice the amount of carding in the same time that one could do it. Come on, then, with your Wool well washed, picked and greased, and good Rolls will be made every time, if the wool is right.

Terms as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool; 8 to 10 cents for mixing—in cash or wool. The pay required invariably when the Rolls are taken away.

J. S. WEAVER.

Reems' Creek, April 19, 1855.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

MURDER!!!

$500 REWARD!

ON the night of the tenth of March, 1855, David Anderson went to the house of Hugh Henry about 6 miles west of Dandridge in Jefferson county, Tennessee, armed with a Rifle gun, with which he gave said Henry one mortal blow on the head, breaking his skull bone, and with which stroke the said Henry died on the 14th of said month. Said Anderson is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, heavy built, fair hair, of a ruddy complexion, drinks liquor, noisy and quick spoken. The sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, or for his apprehension any where in Jail so that the undersigned can have him regularly committed.

BENJAMIN HENRY.

March 1, 1855—tf.

Mattresses! Mattresses!!

SUMMER is coming, and every family ought to be provided with good

MATTRESSES.

The undersigned are prepared to make mattresses of a very superior character—indeed the article now manufactured by them is far superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the people of Western Carolina. They have a superi or workman employed, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at rates which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Any orders left with Smith & McDowell, or Smith Baird & Vance, Asheville, will receive prompt attention.

Mattresses will be delivered at the residence of purchasers. W. T. DICKENSON & Co.

Stocksville P. O., Buncombe county, N. C.

March 15, 1855—6m.

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

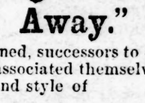
Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.



TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership foa the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishmenmt, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

June 28, 1855. 1y.

New Goods! New Goods

JAMES M. BLAIR

IS now opening a large and elegant assortment of SPRING GOODS, suited to every class of customers. He would respectfully request the

Ladies

to call, before making their summer selections, and would particularly invite their attention to his beautiful silk tissues, berages, muslins, ginghams, &c.

THE GENTLEMEN

will find it to their advantage to examine his varied styles of *Ready Made Clothing*—coats, pants and vests; his summer dress goods, drab'detes, Italian cloths, linens, drills, and vestings. Also, his

HATS,

Silk, Panama, chip, straw, and leghorn.

His fine SHOES, BOOTS, & GAITERS, will compete with any ever before offered in this market. His large assortment of

SADDLERY

has been selected with unusual care.—All cheap for cash. All he asks is a call, for he feels assured every one must be pleased, both with his goods and prices. He WILL sell, as his motto is, "quick sales and short profits."

His friends will remember that he takes all kinds of country produce, at the highest prices—chickens, turkeys, ducks, butter, eggs, &c. April 12—tf

Hardware.

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Attention, Tailors!

A Tailor who is sober, industrious, and a good workman, could do a first rate business by locating at the Isabella Mine, Ducktown, Tenn. For any further information apply to

J. M. DAVIDSON, & CO.

Ducktown, Tenn. May 24, 1855—6t.

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city, that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st. 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.

P. D. Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.

Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.

John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.

Thos. Waring Auditor " " " "

John King, Agent " " " "

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.

French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.

Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden, Tennessee.

N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.

W. & T. Harris, Irman & Hamilton, Branner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw *Mills complete*; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns, Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS,

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

Repairs.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for manchinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, *Agent.*

March 29, 1855

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19. 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,

Whitfield County, Ga.